



CENSUS OF
***Fatal Occupational
Injuries and***

SURVEY OF
***Occupational Injuries
and Illnesses***

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Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses



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MISSION

The mission of the Louisiana Department of Labor is to help build a stronger, more competitive Louisiana economy. We accomplish this by building a well-trained quality workforce, supporting the human capital needs of Louisiana businesses, providing economic security for unemployed and injured workers, and promoting a safe workplace.



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Overview



Goal: Safety & Health
of all Employees

The Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) Unit conducts two programs in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor—the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

- ◎ **CFOI** is a count of all Louisiana work-related deaths. In CFOI, the occupations with the highest number of fatalities were operators, fabricators, and laborers.
- ◎ Data collected from **SOII** are estimates of all Louisiana work-related injuries and illnesses. In SOII, the occupations with the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work were, just as in CFOI, operators, fabricators, and laborers. SOII data is presented first at the summary level, and then at the detailed case and demographics level.

SOII—Summary Data are estimates of:

- cases with days away from work,
- cases with days of job transfer or restriction, and
- other recordable cases.

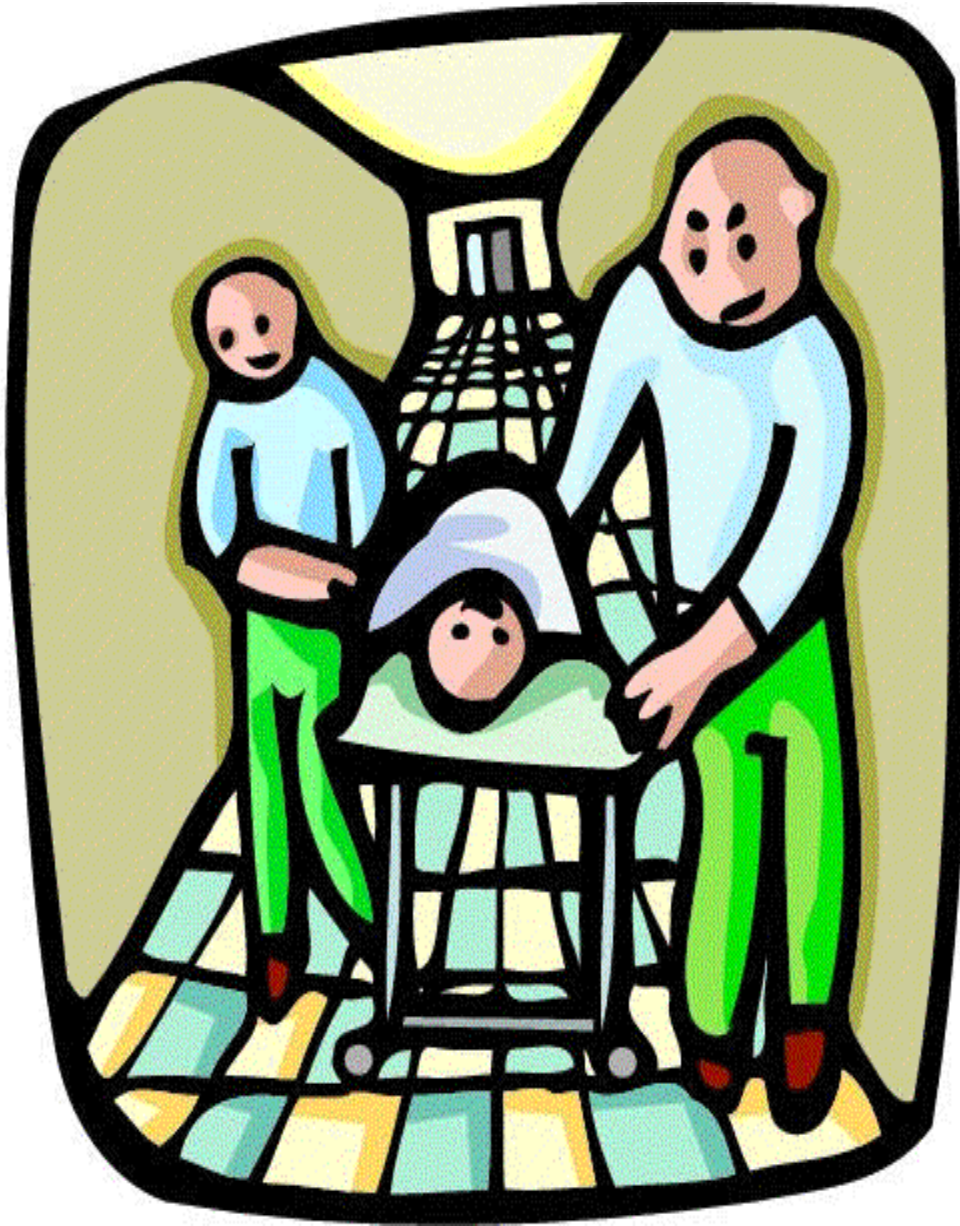
SOII—Case & Demo Data are based on the Summary Data's cases with days away from work.

Cases characteristics *describe specific information about the injury or illness using four viewpoints*, e.g. the nurse

- sprained (nature of injury or illness)
- her back (part of body affected)
- while she was lifting (event or exposure that caused injury or illness)
- her patient (source of injury or illness)

Worker demographics refer to selected *information about the injured or ill worker*, such as

- occupation
- race or ethnic origin
- age
- length of service with employer
- gender/sex



Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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CFOI Overview

Did you know...

The National Safety Council adopted the BLS CFOI figure in 1992 and subsequent years as the authoritative count of work-related deaths.



The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) Program is a federal/state cooperative venture developed by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics to compile a timely, comprehensive, accurate, descriptive, and accessible measure of fatal work injuries that occur during the year.

The following three criteria are used to establish a work-relationship:

- The event or exposure occurred on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or
- The event or exposure occurred off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or
- The event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee.

The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business.

Work is defined as activities that produce a product or service; that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit; and, that are legal activities in the United States.

The CFOI Program verifies cases using two or more independent source documents. Source documents include death certificates, workers' compensation reports, coroners' and medical examiners' reports, autopsy and toxicology reports, police reports, newspaper articles, employer follow-up questionnaires, reports to various regulatory agencies, and other administrative records.

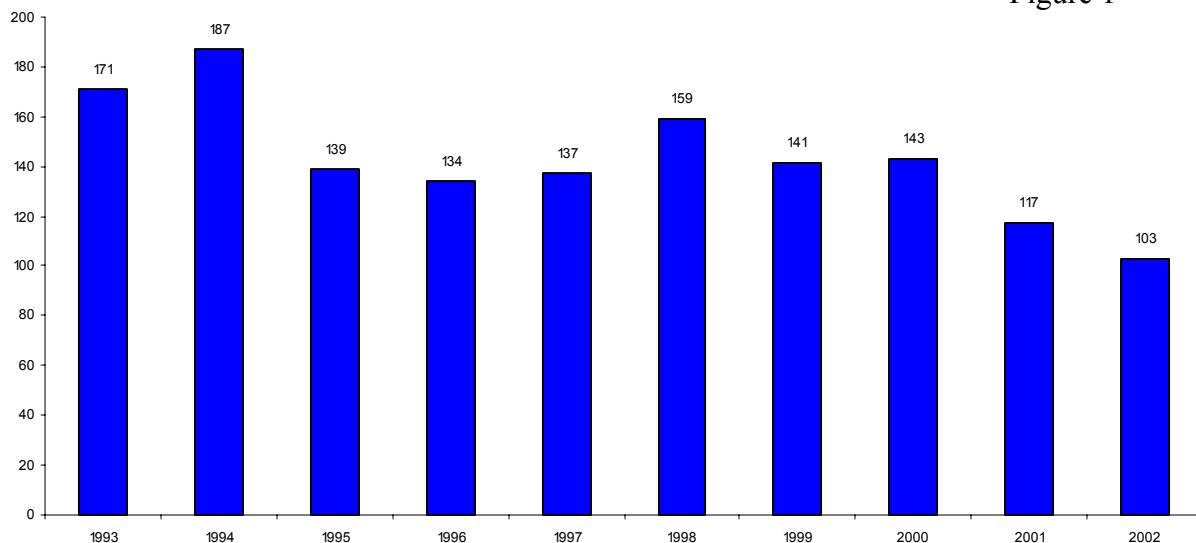
Approximately thirty data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. This information is used for injury surveillance and to establish workplace safety programs.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Highlights 2002

- *Louisiana work-related fatalities have declined overall from 137 in 1997 to 103 in 2002. The 2002 figure represents a decrease of 14 fatalities from 2001.*
- *The construction industry reported the largest number of fatal work-related injuries accounting for 26.2 percent of the total. Second was transportation and public utilities with 24.3 percent, followed by services with 9.7 percent.*
- *Transportation incidents continued as the leading cause of job-related deaths in 2002 with 49 fatalities. Falls were the second leading cause of work-related fatalities (16), while exposure to a harmful substance or environment was third (15).*
- *Operators, fabricators, and laborers had the highest number of worker fatalities (48) comprised primarily of transportation and material moving occupations (23) and handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (17). Truck drivers had 16 fatalities.*
- *Precision production, craft, and repair had the second highest number of worker fatalities (24) with construction trades accounting for the majority (14). Construction trades, except supervisors, had 14 fatalities.*

Fatal work injury counts, Louisiana, 1993-2002, all ownerships

Figure 1



Fatal work injuries by primary source, Louisiana, 2002, all ownerships (103 Total fatalities)

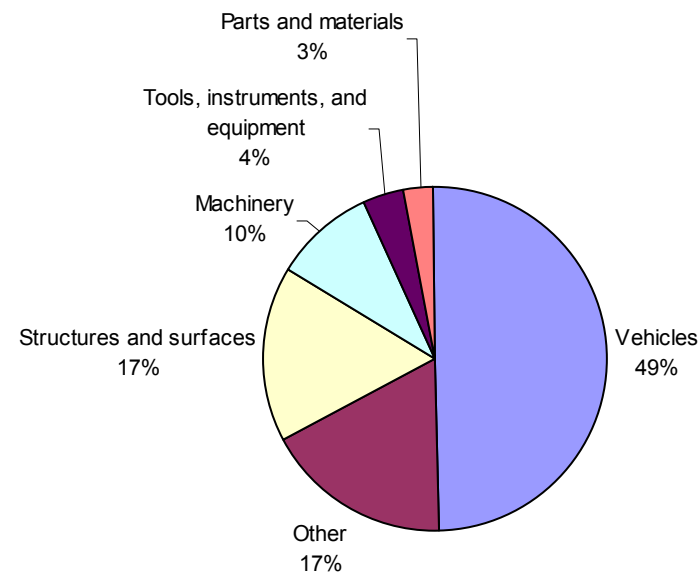


Figure 2

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Louisiana, 2002								
Industry ¹	SIC code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			(percent)					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		103	47.6	3.9	11.7	15.5	14.6	6.8
Private Industry		95	45.3	--	12.6	16.8	15.8	7.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing		8	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	09	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial fishing	091	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵		7	--	--	--	42.9	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	13	7	--	--	--	42.9	--	--
Oil and gas field services	138	5	--	--	--	60.0	--	--
Oil and gas field services, n.e.c.	1389	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		27	18.5	--	11.1	22.2	33.3	14.8
Heavy construction, except building	16	14	35.7	--	--	--	21.4	--
Heavy construction, except highway	162	14	35.7	--	--	--	21.4	--
Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction	1623	8	--	--	--	--	37.5	--
Heavy construction, n.e.c.	1629	6	83.3	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	17	10	--	--	--	40.0	50.0	--
Electrical work	173	5	--	--	--	--	80.0	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		8	62.5	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation equipment	37	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Ship building and repairing	3731	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities		25	84.0	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	42	14	92.9	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	12	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	4213	9	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Water transportation	44	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Louisiana, 2002								
Industry ¹	SIC code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			(percent)					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Retail trade		7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--
Eating and drinking places	58	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eating places	5812	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services		10	--	--	30.0	--	30.0	--
Business services	73	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		8	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

All Data are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



**Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Louisiana, 2002, all ownerships (103
Total fatalities)**

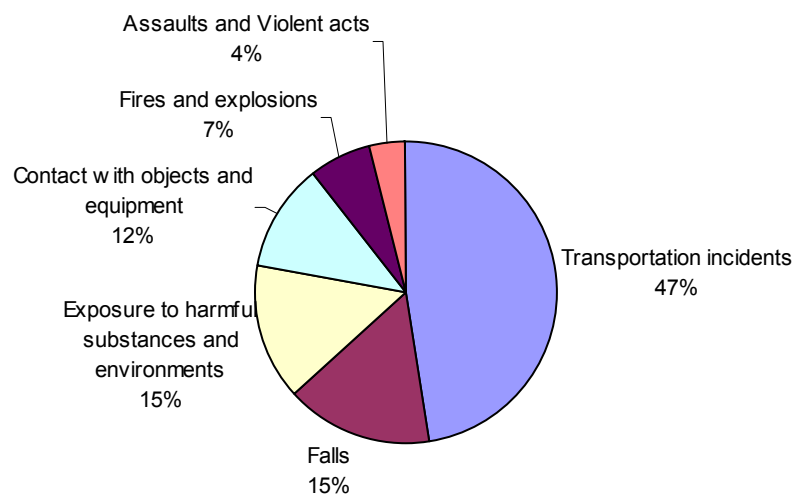


Figure 3

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Louisiana, 1997 to 2002

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Total	137	159	141	143	117	103	100.0
Private Industry	131	146	127	129	109	95	92.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	10	12	13	10	7	8	7.8
Agricultural production-crops	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Field crops, except cash grains	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Field crops, except cash grains, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural services	--	3	3	6	3	--	--
Crop services	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	3	5	5	4	--	3	2.9
Commercial fishing	3	--	5	4	--	3	2.9
Shellfish	3	--	--	4	--	--	--
Hunting, trapping, game propagation	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Mining²	18	26	11	15	10	7	6.8
Oil and gas extraction	18	24	11	15	10	7	6.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Oil and gas field services	17	22	6	13	10	5	4.9
Drilling oil and gas wells	11	8	--	12	7	--	--
Oil and gas field services, n.e.c.	6	14	4	--	--	3	2.9
Construction	15	14	31	27	25	27	26.2
General building contractors	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	7	4	13	15	9	14	13.6
Highway and street construction	3	3	--	3	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	4	--	13	12	9	14	13.6
Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction	--	--	3	9	8	8	7.8
Heavy construction, n.e.c.	4	--	10	--	--	6	5.8
Special trade contractors	8	7	16	10	14	10	9.7
Electrical work	--	3	5	3	3	5	4.9
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	3	--	4	--	4	3	2.9
Wrecking and demolition work	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	17	20	22	20	12	8	7.8
Food and kindred products	4	3	--	--	4	--	--
Lumber and wood products	5	4	9	5	4	--	--

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Louisiana, 1997 to 2002 - continued

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Logging	4	3	7	5	--	--	--
Sawmills and planing mills	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated metal products	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Fabricated structural metal products	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Fabricated structural metal	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Transportation equipment	--	5	--	4	--	5	4.9
Ship and boat building and repairing	--	5	--	4	--	5	4.9
Ship building and repairing	--	5	--	4	--	5	4.9
Transportation and public utilities	38	34	26	28	28	25	24.3
Local and interurban passenger transit	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxicabs	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	14	15	8	13	15	14	13.6
Trucking and courier services, except air	14	14	8	11	14	12	11.7
Local trucking without storage	--	7	3	6	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	12	6	5	4	12	9	8.7
Water transportation	13	14	9	8	8	5	4.9
Deep sea foreign transportation of freight	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Water transportation services	13	9	9	7	4	--	--
Marine cargo handling	4	3	4	5	3	--	--
Towing and tugboat services	--	4	3	--	--	--	--
Water Transportation Services, n.e.c.	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation by air	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation services	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	--	--	4	3	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	5	3	7	8	3	--	--
Wholesale trade--durable goods	5	--	4	3	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	--	--	3	5	--	--	--
Groceries and related products	--	--	3	4	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Louisiana, 1997 to 2002 - continued

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Fish and seafoods	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Retail trade	11	13	8	11	10	7	6.8
Food stores	4	5	--	--	--	--	--
Grocery stores	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive dealers and service stations	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Eating and drinking places	--	--	4	4	5	3	2.9
Eating places	--	--	--	4	4	3	2.9
Miscellaneous retail	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Services	17	21	8	10	11	10	9.7
Business services	7	12	3	5	3	4	3.9
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction equipment rental and leasing	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Personnel supply services	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Help supply services	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous business services	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Business Services, n.e.c.	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health services	5	--	3	--	3	--	--
Home health care services	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Government³	6	13	14	14	8	8	7.8
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government	--	5	--	7	4	--	--
Local Government	3	6	11	5	--	4	3.9
Public Administration	3	5	9	3	--	4	3.9
Executive, legislative, and general	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	--	3	6	3	--	--	--
Public order and safety	--	3	6	3	--	--	--
Police protection	--	3	5	3	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

All Data are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Figure 4. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities, 2002, Louisiana, all ownerships

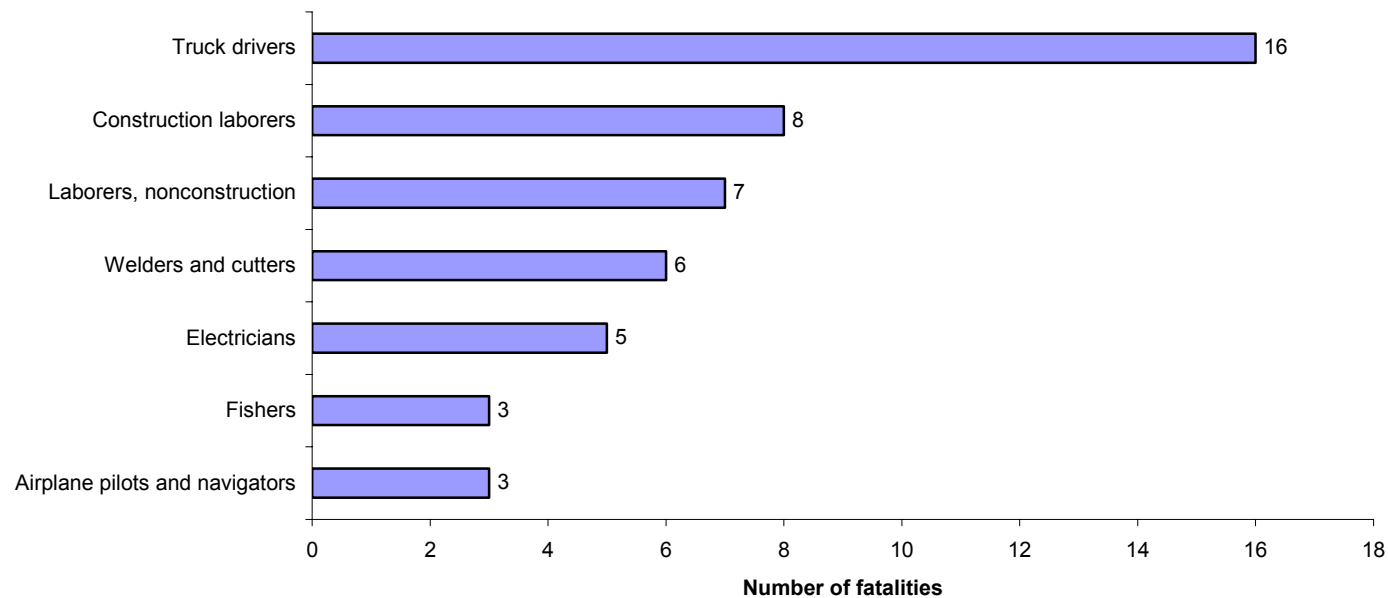


TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Louisiana, 2002

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	103	47.6	3.9	11.7	15.5	14.6	6.8
Managerial and professional specialty	6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	6	66.7	--	--	--	--	--
Technicians and related support occupations	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Airplane pilots and navigators	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, including supervisors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	9	44.4	--	33.3	--	--	--
Forestry and logging occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishers, hunters, and trappers	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Fishers, including vessel captains and officers	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	24	20.8	--	--	25.0	29.2	16.7
Mechanics and repairers	6	66.7	--	--	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	6	66.7	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers	5	80.0	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	14	--	--	--	28.6	50.0	21.4
Construction trades, except supervisors	14	--	--	--	28.6	50.0	21.4
Electricians and apprentices	5	--	--	--	--	80.0	--
Extractive occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	48	62.5	--	10.4	10.4	10.4	6.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8	37.5	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations	6	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Louisiana, 2002

Welders and cutters	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	91.3	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	18	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	16	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation occupations, except motor vehicles	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water transportation occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	35.3	--	17.6	23.5	17.6	--
Construction laborers	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers, except construction	7	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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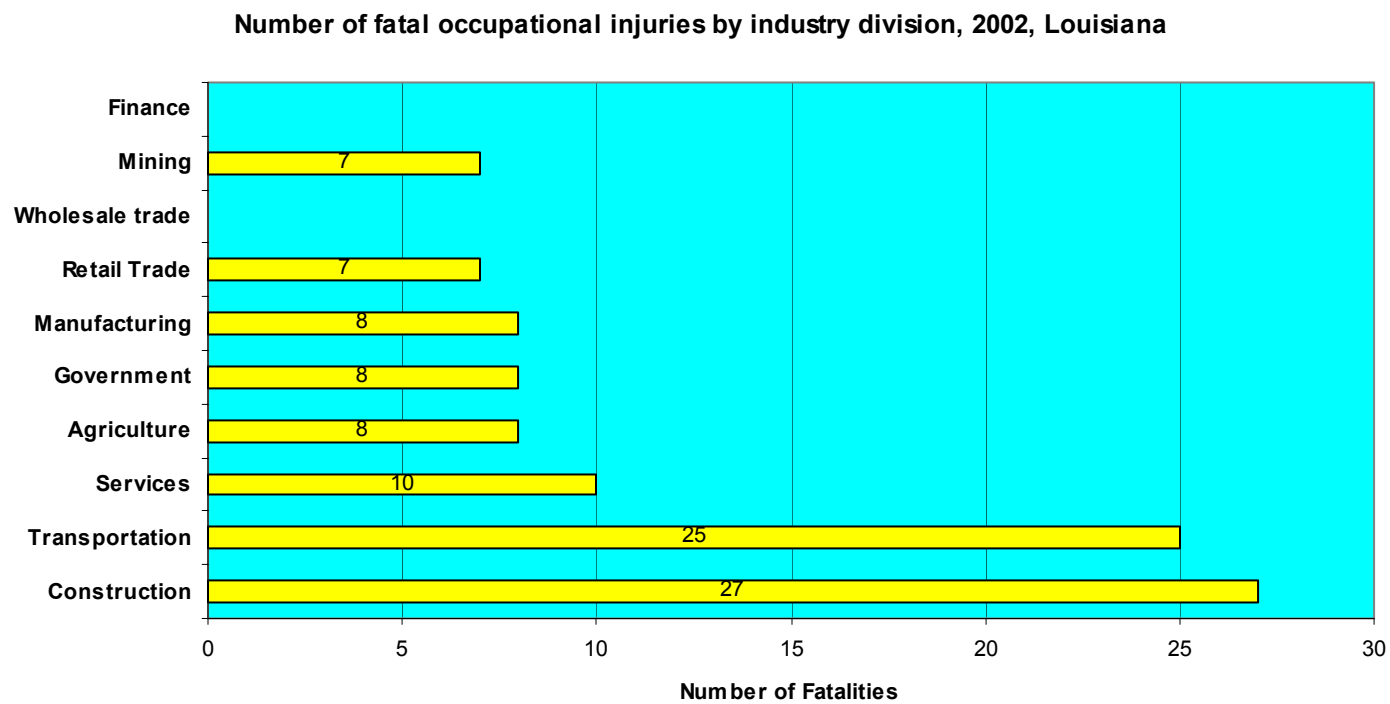


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SOII Overview



With the passage of The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Congress declared its purpose **“to provide for the general welfare, to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources.”**

In response to the Act, the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, was delegated the responsibility of developing and maintaining an effective statistical program to collect, compile, and analyze occupational safety and health data. To assist in this data collection, the Louisiana Department of Labor, Office of Occupational Information Services, Research and Statistics Division, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, conducts the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII).

The 2002 survey sample consisted of more than 4,300 private sector employers.

Employers are required to:

- fill out an initial “Injury and Illness Incident Report” (OSHA’s Form 301) or equivalent*
- maintain a “Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses” (OSHA’s Form 300)*
- maintain the accompanying Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA’s Form 300A)*.

These three records formed the basis of the survey booklet used to collect data from the employers.

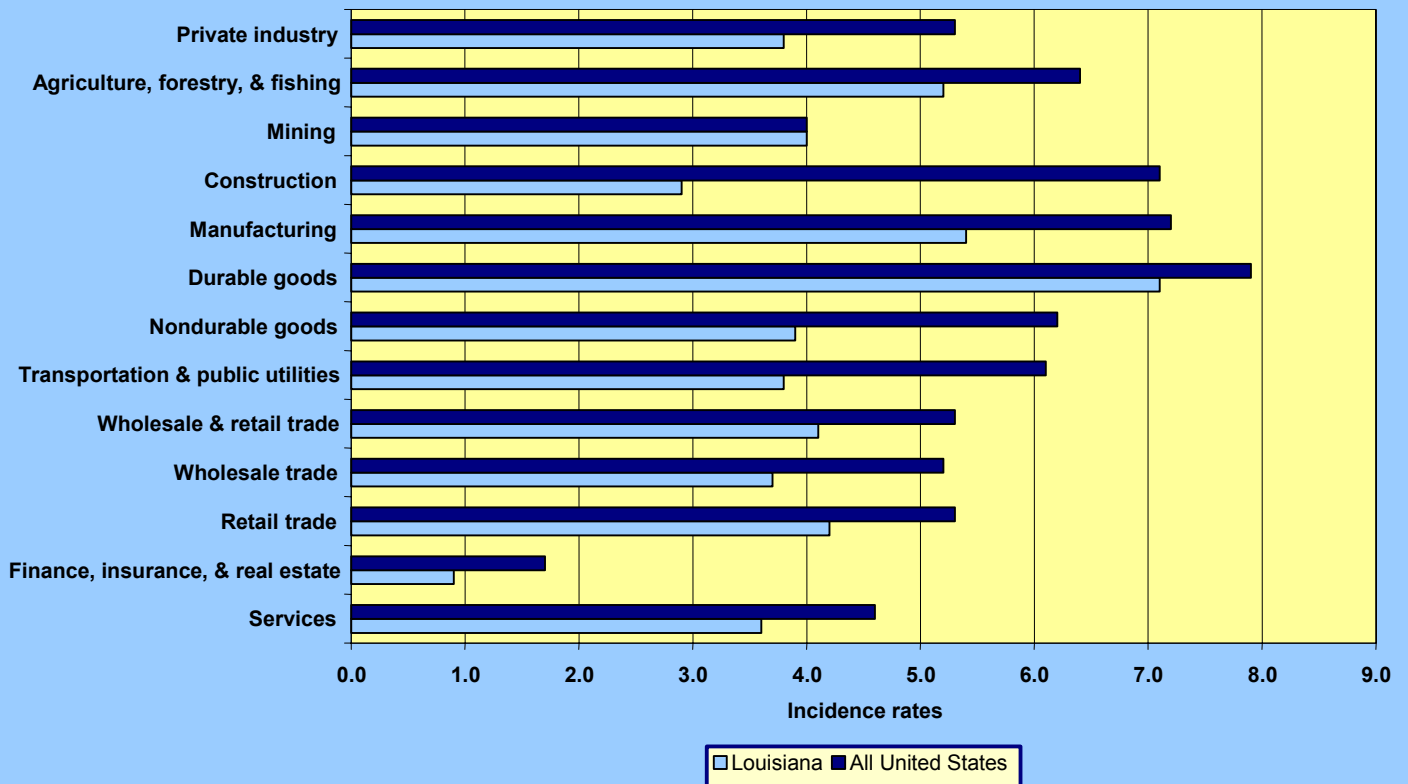
The survey booklet is designed to collect injury and illness data, including annual average employment, total annual hours worked, and occupational injuries and illnesses by type (i.e., death, days away from work, job transfer or restriction, or other recordable cases). The survey booklet also requested case characteristics and injured worker demographics on the injured/ill worker with days away from work.

*The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of workplace injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers during the year. These records reflect not only the year’s injury and illness experience, but also the employer’s understanding of which cases are work related under recordkeeping guidelines promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor.

Effective January 1, 2002, OSHA revised its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. Details about the revised requirements, including a summary of the revisions and a comparison between the old and new requirements, are available from the OSHA Internet site at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html> or from OSHA’s Office of Public Affairs at 202-693-1999.

Due to the revised requirements, the estimates from the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from prior years. The survey was not designed to be able to determine the impact of the revision on the estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

Figure 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division, Louisiana and All United States, 2002



Summary Data

This report contains information from the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses survey of Louisiana businesses. The survey measures the number of new work-related illness and injury cases, which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. In addition, the annual

survey provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of workplace injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers during 2002. The incidence rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

- The total number of employer reported injuries and illnesses cases decreased 11,700 from 62,600 in 2001 to 50,900 in 2002.
- The total number of employer reported cases with days away from work decreased 2.7 percent from 26,200 in 2001 to 25,500 in 2002.
- The lost workday case incidence rate remained the same at 1.9 per 100 full-time workers.

The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year can be influenced by the level of economic activity, working conditions, work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked. The following shows *that total case incidence rates for injuries and illnesses from 1996 (5.9) to 2002 (3.8) have been declining overall:*

INDUSTRY & YEARS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Private Industry	5.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.6	3.8
Agriculture	7.3	5.3	7.4	5.9	4.6	4.3	5.2
Mining	----	4.6	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.4	4.0
Construction	6.0	5.6	6.5	4.5	3.9	4.5	2.9
Manufacturing	9.1	7.1	8.1	7.4	6.8	6.1	5.4
Transportation & P.U.	6.0	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	4.2	3.8
Trade	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.3	4.4	5.1	4.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.4	----	1.4	0.9
Services	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.6

The total case incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses was down substantially from 4.6 in 2001 to 3.8 in 2002, due to declines in seven out of the eight major industry sectors during the year. ***The largest decline was in construction, which dropped from 4.5 in 2001 to 2.9 in 2002*** (see detailed data in table above).

Figure 2. % distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, Louisiana, private industry, 2002

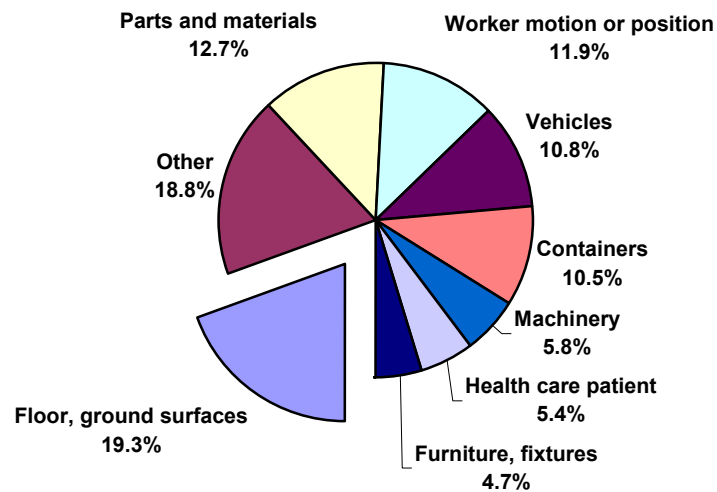
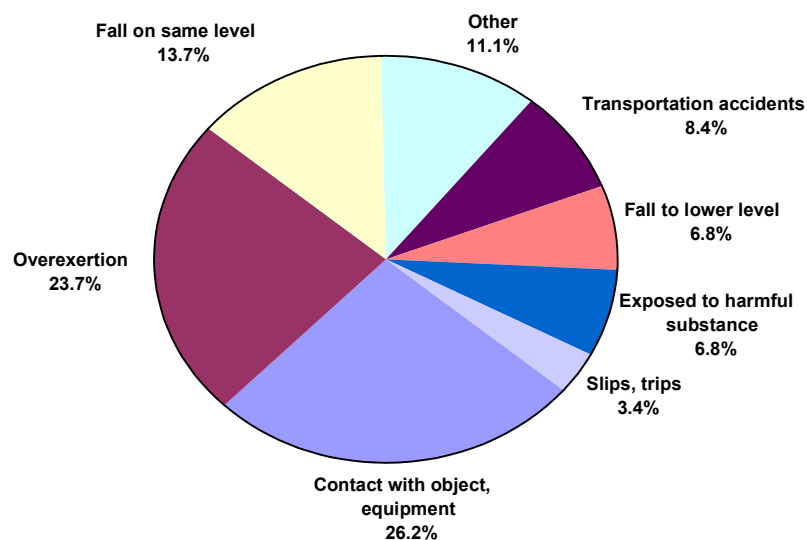


Figure 3. % distribution of occupational injuries & illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Louisiana, private industry, 2002



Case and Demographic Highlights

Case Characteristics

Cases characteristics *describe specific information about the injury or illness using four viewpoints*, e.g. the nurse sprained (nature of injury or illness) her back (part of body affected) while she was lifting (event or exposure that caused injury or illness) her patient (source of injury or illness).

- **Nature of injury or illness:** Sprains and strains accounted for the greatest proportion (42.6 percent) of work-related injuries and illnesses that required days away from work in Louisiana for 2002.
- **Part of body affected:** The trunk; which includes the chest, back, abdomen, pelvic region, etc.; experienced 35.6 percent of injuries and illnesses. The back, specifically, accounted for 23.1 percent.
- **Source of injury or illness:** The leading source of injuries and illnesses for 2002 was floors, walkways, and ground surfaces at 19.3 percent. Parts and materials followed with 12.7 percent.
- **Event or exposure that caused injury or illness:** Contact with objects and equipment was the leading event with 26.2 percent of all cases with days away from work for 2002; overexertion was second at 23.7 percent.

Worker Demographics

Worker demographics refer to selected *information about the injured or ill worker*, such as occupation, race or ethnic origin, age, length of service with employer, and gender/sex.

- **Occupation:** Operators, fabricators, and laborers, at 39 percent, was the leading occupational group with injuries and illnesses for 2002 that required days away from work.
- **Race or ethnic origin:** White, non-Hispanics accounted for the 42.6 percent of injuries and illnesses, followed by Black, non-Hispanic with 29.1 percent.
- **Age:** The 25 to 34 age group accounted for 29.3 percent of the injuries and illnesses in 2002. Next were the 35 to 44 year olds with 28.9 percent.
- **Length of service with employer:** The “1 to 5 years” range in length of service with an employer had 32.3 percent, followed by the “More than 5 years” range with 26.5 percent.
- **Sex:** Men had a disproportionate share of the work-related injuries and illnesses for 2002, accounting for 68.6 percent of all lost time cases.

As you can see from the chart, sprains and strains account for the largest percentage of injuries & illnesses resulting in days away from work.

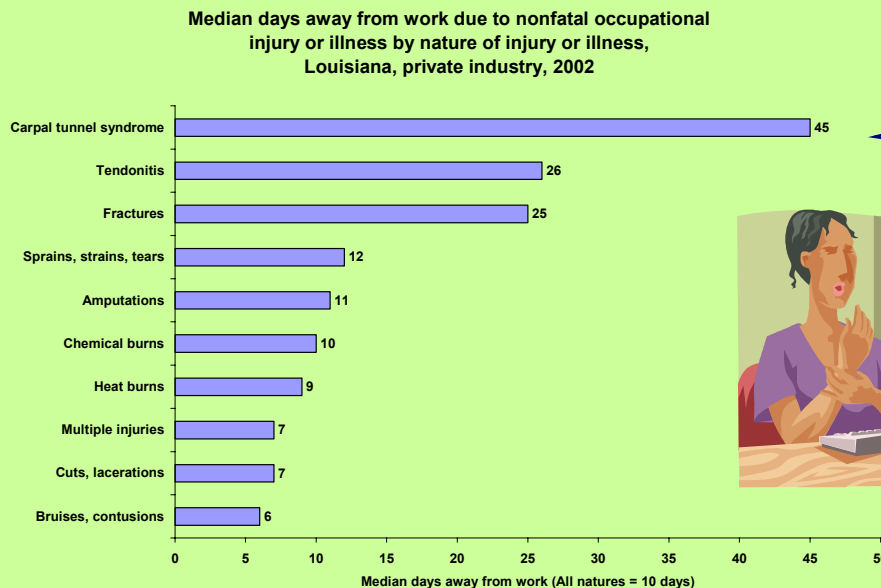
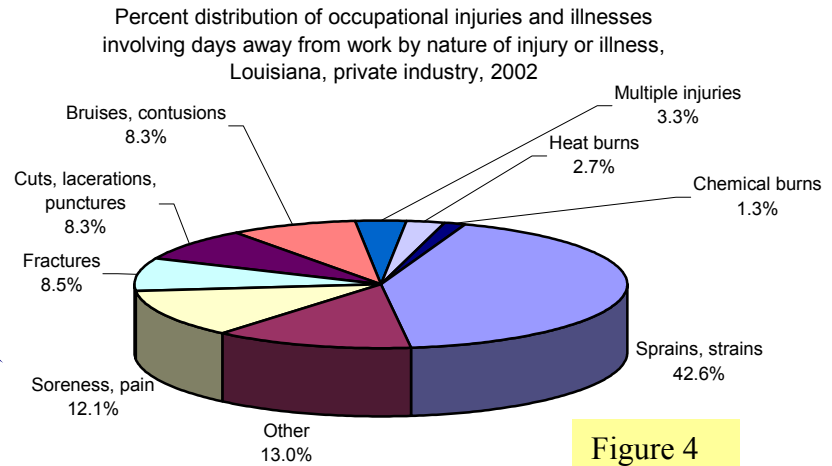


Figure 5

On average, carpal tunnel syndrome is the most costly injury/illness, in terms of median days away from work, per case; however, sprains and strains occur the most often.



Table 1. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Louisiana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private Industry⁴		50.9	25.5	15.8	9.7	25.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		0.7	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.3
Agricultural production-crops ⁴	01	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Agricultural services	07	0.4	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.2
Mining⁵		2.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Oil and gas extraction	13	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.6
Oil and gas field services	138	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
Construction		3.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.2
General building contractors	15	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Residential building construction	152	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	154	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Heavy construction, except building	16	1.0	0.6	--	0.4	0.4
Heavy construction, except highway	162	0.8	0.5	--	0.3	0.3
Special trade contractors	17	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.6
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	0.5	0.4	0.4	(⁸)	0.1
Painting and paper hanging	172	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	(⁸)
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing		9.3	4.3	2.1	2.2	5.0
Durable goods		5.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	3.4
Lumber and wood products	24	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Logging	241	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Primary metal industries	33	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Fabricated metal products	34	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Fabricated structural metal products	344	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated structural metal	3441	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Construction and related machinery	353	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2

Table 1. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Louisiana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	0.1	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	0.1
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	3599	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment	37	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.6
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2
Ship building and repairing	3731	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2
Nondurable goods		3.4	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.6
Food and kindred products	20	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9
Meat products	201	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Paper and allied products	26	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper mills	262	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Printing and publishing	27	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Newspapers	271	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Commercial printing	275	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Petroleum and coal products	29	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Petroleum refining	291	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁷		4.5	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.3
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	0.4	0.3	0.3	--	0.1
Trucking and warehousing	42	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.4
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.3
Public warehousing and storage	422	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Transportation services	47	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Electric services	491	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.1
Gas production and distribution	492	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Sanitary services	495	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade		15.2	6.9	4.7	2.2	8.2
Wholesale trade		3.4	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.6
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7

Table 1. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Louisiana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Lumber and construction materials	503	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical goods	506	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	507	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	2.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.9
Groceries and related products	514	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4
Chemicals and allied products	516	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Miscellaneous nondurable goods	519	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Retail trade		11.7	5.1	3.5	1.7	6.6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Lumber and other building materials	521	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
General merchandise stores	53	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
Department stores	531	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.8
Food stores	54	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2
Grocery stores	541	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1.6	0.7	0.5	--	0.9
Gasoline service stations	554	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Eating and drinking places	58	3.8	1.2	1.1	--	2.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.7	0.3	0.3	--	0.4
Depository institutions	60	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Commercial banks	602	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Nondepository institutions	61	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Security and commodity brokers	62	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Insurance carriers	63	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Real estate	65	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1

Table 1. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Louisiana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Services		15.1	6.8	3.8	3.0	8.3
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Personal services	72	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Business services	73	1.3	0.7	0.4	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.5	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6
Commercial sports	794	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Legal services	81	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Educational services	82	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Elementary and secondary schools	821	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Colleges and universities	822	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Social services	83	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3
Individual and family services	832	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Child day care services	835	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Residential care	836	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Membership organizations	86	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Engineering and management services	87	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002;

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

for other industries.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S.

These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Louisiana						
Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private Industry⁵		3.8	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		5.2	2.6	2.3	0.3	2.6
Agricultural production-crops ⁵	01	3.7	2.2	2.2	(⁹)	1.5
Agricultural services	07	5.2	3.2	2.7	0.5	1.9
Mining⁶		4.0	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.2
Oil and gas extraction	13	4.0	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.2
Oil and gas field services	138	4.5	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.2
Construction		2.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.1
General building contractors	15	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.5
Residential building construction	152	3.1	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.7
Nonresidential building construction	154	2.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	2.5	1.5	--	0.9	1.0
Heavy construction, except highway	162	2.3	1.4	--	0.8	0.9
Special trade contractors	17	3.3	2.3	1.9	0.4	1.0
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	4.5	3.7	3.3	0.4	0.9
Painting and paper hanging	172	4.6	1.7	0.3	1.5	2.9
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	2.4	1.6	1.5	--	0.7
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	2.8	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.4
Manufacturing		5.4	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.9
Durable goods		7.1	3.0	1.6	1.4	4.0
Lumber and wood products	24	3.8	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.7
Logging	241	0.8	0.6	0.6	(⁹)	0.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	7.8	4.2	1.4	2.8	3.6
Primary metal industries	33	6.2	3.3	1.1	2.3	2.8
Fabricated metal products	34	6.5	2.7	1.7	1.1	3.8
Fabricated structural metal products	344	4.9	2.3	1.5	0.8	2.6
Fabricated structural metal	3441	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	5.3	2.1	1.2	0.9	3.3
Construction and related machinery	353	4.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.9
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	1.7	0.6	--	0.4	1.1
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	6.2	3.0	2.1	1.0	3.2
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	3599	5.7	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.9
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	6.8	3.5	0.9	2.6	3.2
Transportation equipment	37	11.6	4.4	2.4	2.0	7.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	13.3	5.7	3.3	2.5	7.5
Ship building and repairing	3731	15.0	6.5	3.6	2.8	8.5
Nondurable goods		3.9	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.8
Food and kindred products	20	9.4	4.9	1.8	3.0	4.6
Meat products	201	11.0	8.1	2.9	5.2	2.8
Paper and allied products	26	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.1
Paper mills	262	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
Printing and publishing	27	2.7	1.3	1.1	--	1.4
See footnotes at end of table.						

Table 2. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Louisiana						
Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Newspapers	271	5.0	2.4	2.2	--	2.6
Commercial printing	275	0.4	0.2	(⁹)	0.2	0.2
Petroleum and coal products	29	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5
Petroleum refining	291	0.9	0.7	--	0.6	--
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	5.9	3.7	1.8	1.8	2.2
Transportation and public utilities⁸		3.8	2.7	1.9	0.7	1.1
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	4.0	3.1	2.6	0.5	0.9
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	6.3	4.5	4.5	--	1.8
Trucking and warehousing	42	6.7	5.1	3.9	1.2	1.6
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	7.3	5.7	4.3	1.4	1.6
Public warehousing and storage	422	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.8
Transportation services	47	2.2	2.2	0.8	1.4	(⁹)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	3.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.7
Electric services	491	4.1	1.5	0.8	--	2.6
Gas production and distribution	492	3.8	1.0	(⁹)	1.0	2.8
Sanitary services	495	5.9	4.1	2.4	1.8	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade		4.1	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.2
Wholesale trade		3.7	2.0	1.4	0.6	1.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.4
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.7
Lumber and construction materials	503	5.3	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.0
Electrical goods	506	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	507	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.0
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	2.8	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.4
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	5.0	2.7	1.9	0.8	2.2
Groceries and related products	514	6.6	3.9	2.7	1.3	2.6
Chemicals and allied products	516	4.4	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.9
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	2.6	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.8
Miscellaneous nondurable goods	519	5.1	2.6	1.8	0.8	2.4
Retail trade		4.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	5.4	2.5	1.7	0.8	2.9
Lumber and other building materials	521	7.5	3.5	2.4	1.1	4.0
General merchandise stores	53	5.9	3.9	2.2	1.6	2.0
Department stores	531	6.1	4.0	2.2	1.8	2.1
Food stores	54	4.7	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.8
Grocery stores	541	5.0	2.0	1.2	0.8	3.0
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	4.5	1.9	1.4	--	2.6
Gasoline service stations	554	3.3	1.4	1.4	(⁹)	1.9
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.3	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.6
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	4.8	2.1	0.7	1.4	2.7
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	1.6	1.6	1.6	(⁹)	(⁹)
Eating and drinking places	58	4.0	1.3	1.1	--	2.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3
See footnotes at end of table.						

Louisiana						
Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.9	0.4	0.4	--	0.5
Depository institutions	60	1.0	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.7
Commercial banks	602	1.2	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.8
Nondepository institutions	61	0.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.8
Security and commodity brokers	62	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Insurance carriers	63	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Real estate	65	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.0
Services		3.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.0
Hotels and other lodging places	70	2.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.6
Personal services	72	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.0
Business services	73	1.5	0.9	0.4	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	3.2	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.5
Miscellaneous repair services	76	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.8
Amusement and recreation services	79	5.2	2.9	1.2	1.7	2.3
Commercial sports	794	5.5	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	5.0
Legal services	81	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Educational services	82	1.5	0.5	0.4	--	1.0
Elementary and secondary schools	821	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Colleges and universities	822	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.1
Social services	83	2.8	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.1
Individual and family services	832	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.7
Child day care services	835	0.6	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.3
Residential care	836	4.8	3.3	2.5	0.8	1.5
Membership organizations	86	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Engineering and management services	87	0.6	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.2
¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where		2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.				
		⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.				
N = number of injuries and illnesses		Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,				
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year						
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).		2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.				
		⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.				
² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.		These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.				
³ <i>Standard Industrial Classification Manual</i> , 1987 Edition.						
⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.						
⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.		⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.				
⁶ Data for Mining (Division B in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification Manual</i> , 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,		NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified. -- Indicates data not available.				
		SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.				

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2002

Louisiana--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing					Service producing			
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	15,820	296	--	1,426	2,099	2,317	1,262	3,462	--	3,782
Sex:										
Men	10,860	296	--	1,369	1,738	1,893	1,139	2,103	--	1,266
Women	4,871	--	--	--	361	335	123	1,359	--	2,516
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	464	--	--	--	60	--	50	236	--	67
20 to 24	1,706	--	--	103	181	172	126	494	--	451
25 to 34	4,633	128	--	461	558	729	385	1,114	--	825
35 to 44	4,577	--	--	439	590	620	350	910	--	1,297
45 to 54	2,710	--	--	313	419	457	239	471	--	648
55 to 64	1,483	--	--	--	228	318	94	173	--	450
65 and over	246	--	--	--	64	--	18	--	--	44
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	733	--	--	--	32	82	20	--	--	463
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,601	--	--	103	138	336	205	1,029	--	673
Service	3,187	--	--	--	79	74	--	1,086	--	1,858
Farming, forestry, and fishing	254	161	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	2,879	--	--	716	497	155	183	482	--	254
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6,167	119	--	607	1,342	1,670	827	756	--	510
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	2,759	107	--	281	349	291	98	781	--	599
3 to 11 months	3,678	--	--	367	382	474	330	920	--	918
1 to 5 years	5,102	102	--	532	584	647	441	1,283	--	1,132
More than 5 years	4,190	--	--	247	785	815	393	478	--	1,133
Not reported	91	--	--	--	--	89	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	6,738	110	--	947	967	703	683	1,636	--	1,367
Black, non-Hispanic	4,598	100	--	303	435	391	423	901	--	1,800
Hispanic	418	--	--	--	79	--	15	143	--	76
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	14
American Indian or Alaskan Native	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	3,985	--	--	110	602	1,223	139	781	--	525

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2002

Louisiana--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing					Service producing			
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [15,820 cases]	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0
Sex:										
Men	68.6	100.0	--	96.0	82.8	81.7	90.3	60.7	--	33.5
Women	30.8	--	--	--	17.2	14.5	9.7	39.3	--	66.5
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	2.9	--	--	--	2.9	--	4.0	6.8	--	1.8
20 to 24	10.8	--	--	7.3	8.6	7.4	10.0	14.3	--	11.9
25 to 34	29.3	43.1	--	32.3	26.6	31.5	30.5	32.2	--	21.8
35 to 44	28.9	--	--	30.8	28.1	26.7	27.8	26.3	--	34.3
45 to 54	17.1	--	--	22.0	20.0	19.7	18.9	13.6	--	17.1
55 to 64	9.4	--	--	--	10.8	13.7	7.4	5.0	--	11.9
65 and over	1.6	--	--	--	3.0	--	1.4	--	--	1.2
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	4.6	--	--	--	1.5	3.5	1.6	--	--	12.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	16.4	--	--	7.2	6.6	14.5	16.3	29.7	--	17.8
Service	20.1	--	--	--	3.8	3.2	--	31.4	--	49.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.6	54.6	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.2	--	--	50.2	23.7	6.7	14.5	13.9	--	6.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	39.0	40.2	--	42.6	63.9	72.1	65.5	21.8	--	13.5
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	17.4	36.3	--	19.7	16.6	12.6	7.8	22.6	--	15.8
3 to 11 months	23.2	--	--	25.7	18.2	20.5	26.1	26.6	--	24.3
1 to 5 years	32.3	34.5	--	37.3	27.8	27.9	35.0	37.1	--	29.9
More than 5 years	26.5	--	--	17.3	37.4	35.2	31.1	13.8	--	30.0
Not reported	0.6	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	42.6	37.1	--	66.4	46.1	30.3	54.1	47.3	--	36.2
Black, non-Hispanic	29.1	33.8	--	21.3	20.7	16.9	33.6	26.0	--	47.6
Hispanic	2.6	--	--	--	3.8	--	1.2	4.1	--	2.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.4

American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	25.2	--	--	7.7	28.7	52.8	11.0	22.6	--	--	13.9

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without Job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2002

Louisiana--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [15,820 cases]	118.2	226.8	--	126.2	122.7	192.8	138.1	123.2	--	90.8
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	50.3	71.2	--	44.7	32.9	99.7	68.7	51.1	--	45.8
Bruises, contusions	9.8	--	--	--	10.9	17.9	9.1	10.9	--	5.6
Cuts, lacerations	8.0	--	--	8.4	8.7	7.1	8.5	18.4	--	2.3
Fractures	10.0	--	--	22.9	11.9	12.5	8.2	13.6	--	2.5
Heat burns	3.2	--	--	--	3.2	5.4	--	6.8	--	2.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.0	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	1.0
Tendonitis	0.9	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	1.5	--	--	--	0.5	1.6	1.8	--	--	1.4
Amputations	0.3	--	--	--	0.7	--	1.6	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	3.9	--	--	--	5.6	5.0	6.5	5.8	--	1.7
Part of body affected:										
Head	7.0	--	--	--	12.7	11.5	5.5	8.2	--	4.9
Eye	2.8	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	1.7
Neck	2.3	--	--	--	2.8	3.7	4.1	--	--	0.9
Trunk	42.0	125.7	--	62.2	36.3	78.2	60.1	29.9	--	34.6
Shoulder	6.3	--	--	--	7.8	14.7	15.4	--	--	4.3
Back	27.3	82.3	--	50.7	18.7	38.4	36.3	19.7	--	24.6
Upper extremities	26.1	--	--	22.5	34.0	28.2	29.6	41.6	--	16.7
Wrist	5.2	--	--	--	5.8	5.3	5.8	7.9	--	4.5
Hand, except finger	4.7	--	--	--	8.7	9.4	5.4	7.3	--	2.1
Finger	9.2	--	--	12.3	11.8	5.4	9.9	15.8	--	4.9
Lower extremities	27.9	--	--	22.3	24.2	49.3	29.7	25.4	--	23.3
Knee	9.2	--	--	--	7.8	18.4	11.0	6.2	--	10.7
Foot, except toe	5.6	--	--	--	6.2	6.3	7.0	6.8	--	3.9
Toe	1.1	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	1.8	--	--	--	2.9	7.0	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	11.0	--	--	--	9.9	14.7	8.8	15.7	--	10.3
See footnotes at end of table.										

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Louisiana--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	2.2	--	--	--	1.9	4.4	2.1	--	--	1.8
Containers	12.4	--	--	--	11.6	17.1	34.5	21.5	--	6.2
Furniture and fixtures	5.6	--	--	--	3.3	12.6	--	5.5	--	7.3
Machinery	6.9	--	--	15.1	12.4	6.3	7.4	8.8	--	1.3
Parts and materials	15.0	--	--	18.9	25.5	20.1	25.3	9.0	--	3.7
Worker motion or position	14.0	90.5	--	14.8	15.6	15.3	17.8	9.6	--	13.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	22.8	--	--	42.0	14.5	28.0	14.7	33.6	--	17.9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5.7	--	--	11.8	11.0	4.2	3.8	9.7	--	1.0
Vehicles	12.8	--	--	9.1	9.0	54.2	20.6	10.0	--	6.8
Health care patient	6.4	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	18.9
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	30.9	77.8	--	35.9	51.1	45.7	34.9	33.2	--	13.4
Struck by object	14.5	--	--	16.4	19.5	21.8	17.0	13.2	--	5.5
Struck against object	9.0	--	--	11.3	11.1	13.9	14.8	10.7	--	5.7
Caught in equipment or object	5.4	--	--	--	11.8	7.5	--	8.0	--	1.6
Fall to lower level	8.0	--	--	25.5	6.1	14.7	8.9	--	--	4.3
Fall to same level	16.2	--	--	17.8	9.7	18.1	9.4	33.7	--	12.5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	4.0	--	--	--	3.7	5.2	6.2	--	--	3.9
Overexertion	28.0	--	--	23.3	23.4	33.7	48.4	22.0	--	32.3
Overexertion in lifting	16.3	--	--	18.8	11.0	18.2	30.9	15.2	--	17.4
Repetitive motion	2.0	--	--	--	4.3	--	1.9	--	--	2.0
Exposure to harmful substances	8.0	--	--	--	10.1	12.6	5.4	8.1	--	5.7
Transportation accidents	9.9	--	--	--	5.5	46.8	11.9	7.8	--	6.0
Fires and explosions	0.6	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where	Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.					
N = number of injuries and illnesses						
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year						
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).	⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.					
² Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.						
³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.	NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.					
⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.	SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.					

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002

Louisiana--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	15,820	296	--	1,426	2,099	2,317	1,262	3,462	--	3,782
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	6,737	93	--	505	562	1,198	627	1,436	--	1,909
Bruises, contusions	1,308	--	--	--	186	215	83	306	--	233
Cuts, lacerations	1,071	--	--	95	148	85	78	517	--	96
Fractures	1,341	--	--	259	203	150	75	382	--	103
Heat burns	427	--	--	--	55	64	--	192	--	113
Carpal tunnel syndrome	130	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	42
Tendonitis	115	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	205	--	--	--	9	19	16	--	--	58
Amputations	42	--	--	--	11	--	15	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	521	--	--	--	95	60	60	162	--	72
Part of body affected:										
Head	938	--	--	--	217	139	50	229	--	206
Eye	378	--	--	--	153	--	--	--	--	72
Neck	311	--	--	--	49	45	38	--	--	35
Trunk	5,628	164	--	703	621	939	549	841	--	1,442
Shoulder	847	--	--	--	133	177	141	--	--	178
Back	3,656	107	--	573	320	462	331	555	--	1,024
Upper extremities	3,494	--	--	254	581	339	271	1,169	--	697
Wrist	698	--	--	--	99	63	53	221	--	186
Hand, except finger	629	--	--	--	149	113	49	205	--	89
Finger	1,236	--	--	139	202	65	91	444	--	202
Lower extremities	3,728	--	--	251	413	592	271	714	--	969
Knee	1,233	--	--	--	133	221	101	173	--	446
Foot, except toe	743	--	--	--	107	76	64	191	--	164
Toe	150	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	246	--	--	--	50	84	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	1,469	--	--	--	168	176	81	441	--	429
See footnotes at end of table.										

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002 ---										
Continued										
Louisiana--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	299	--	--	--	33	53	20	--	--	76
Containers	1,658	--	--	--	198	206	315	603	--	260
Furniture and fixtures	747	--	--	--	57	151	--	154	--	305
Machinery	925	--	--	170	213	76	68	248	--	55
Parts and materials	2,001	--	--	213	435	242	231	253	--	155
Worker motion or position	1,880	118	--	167	266	183	162	270	--	564
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3,057	--	--	474	248	337	134	943	--	745
Tools, instruments, and equipment	762	--	--	133	188	50	35	272	--	40
Vehicles	1,716	--	--	103	154	651	188	282	--	283
Health care patient	859	--	--	--	--	72	--	--	--	787
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	4,142	101	--	406	873	549	319	932	--	556
Struck by object	1,944	--	--	186	333	261	155	371	--	229
Struck against object	1,203	--	--	127	190	167	135	302	--	237
Caught in equipment or object	720	--	--	--	202	90	--	226	--	65
Fall to lower level	1,074	--	--	288	105	176	81	--	--	181
Fall to same level	2,164	--	--	201	167	217	86	946	--	519
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	538	--	--	--	64	62	57	--	--	163
Overexertion	3,754	--	--	264	400	405	442	617	--	1,345
Overexertion in lifting	2,187	--	--	213	188	218	282	427	--	723
Repetitive motion	265	--	--	--	74	--	17	--	--	84
Exposure to harmful substances	1,071	--	--	--	173	152	50	229	--	238
Transportation accidents	1,324	--	--	--	94	562	108	219	--	249
Fires and explosions	76	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	223	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.				⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are						
² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.				not comparable with estimates for other industries.						
³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include										

establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting,										
such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining	NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of									
are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.	nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.									
Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.										
These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective	SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries									
January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other	and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.									
industries.										

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division,

2002										
Louisiana--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [15,820 cases]	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	42.6	31.4	--	35.4	26.8	51.7	49.7	41.5	--	50.5
Bruises, contusions	8.3	--	--	--	8.9	9.3	6.6	8.8	--	6.2
Cuts, lacerations	6.8	--	--	6.6	7.0	3.7	6.2	14.9	--	2.5
Fractures	8.5	--	--	18.1	9.7	6.5	6.0	11.0	--	2.7
Heat burns	2.7	--	--	--	2.6	2.8	--	5.5	--	3.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	0.8	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	1.1
Tendonitis	0.7	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	1.3	--	--	--	0.4	0.8	1.3	--	--	1.5
Amputations	0.3	--	--	--	0.5	--	1.2	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	3.3	--	--	--	4.5	2.6	4.7	4.7	--	1.9
Part of body affected:										
Head	5.9	--	--	--	10.3	6.0	4.0	6.6	--	5.4
Eye	2.4	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	1.9
Neck	2.0	--	--	--	2.3	1.9	3.0	--	--	0.9
Trunk	35.6	55.4	--	49.3	29.6	40.5	43.5	24.3	--	38.1
Shoulder	5.4	--	--	--	6.3	7.6	11.2	--	--	4.7
Back	23.1	36.3	--	40.2	15.2	19.9	26.2	16.0	--	27.1
Upper extremities	22.1	--	--	17.8	27.7	14.6	21.4	33.8	--	18.4
Wrist	4.4	--	--	--	4.7	2.7	4.2	6.4	--	4.9
Hand, except finger	4.0	--	--	--	7.1	4.9	3.9	5.9	--	2.3
Finger	7.8	--	--	9.8	9.6	2.8	7.2	12.8	--	5.3
Lower extremities	23.6	--	--	17.6	19.7	25.5	21.5	20.6	--	25.6
Knee	7.8	--	--	--	6.3	9.5	8.0	5.0	--	11.8
Foot, except toe	4.7	--	--	--	5.1	3.3	5.0	5.5	--	4.3
Toe	0.9	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	1.6	--	--	--	2.4	3.6	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	9.3	--	--	--	8.0	7.6	6.4	12.7	--	11.3

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Louisiana--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.9	--	--	--	1.6	2.3	1.5	--	--	2.0
Containers	10.5	--	--	--	9.4	8.9	25.0	17.4	--	6.9
Furniture and fixtures	4.7	--	--	--	2.7	6.5	--	4.5	--	8.1
Machinery	5.8	--	--	11.9	10.1	3.3	5.4	7.2	--	1.5
Parts and materials	12.7	--	--	14.9	20.7	10.4	18.3	7.3	--	4.1
Worker motion or position	11.9	39.9	--	11.7	12.7	7.9	12.9	7.8	--	14.9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	19.3	--	--	33.3	11.8	14.5	10.6	27.2	--	19.7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4.8	--	--	9.3	8.9	2.2	2.7	7.9	--	1.0
Vehicles	10.8	--	--	7.2	7.3	28.1	14.9	8.2	--	7.5
Health care patient	5.4	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	20.8
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	26.2	34.3	--	28.5	41.6	23.7	25.3	26.9	--	14.7
Struck by object	12.3	--	--	13.0	15.9	11.3	12.3	10.7	--	6.1
Struck against object	7.6	--	--	8.9	9.1	7.2	10.7	8.7	--	6.3
Caught in equipment or object	4.5	--	--	--	9.6	3.9	--	6.5	--	1.7
Fall to lower level	6.8	--	--	20.2	5.0	7.6	6.4	--	--	4.8
Fall to same level	13.7	--	--	14.1	7.9	9.4	6.8	27.3	--	13.7
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	3.4	--	--	--	3.0	2.7	4.5	--	--	4.3
Overexertion	23.7	--	--	18.5	19.1	17.5	35.0	17.8	--	35.6
Overexertion in lifting	13.8	--	--	14.9	9.0	9.4	22.4	12.3	--	19.1
Repetitive motion	1.7	--	--	--	3.5	--	1.4	--	--	2.2
Exposure to harmful substances	6.8	--	--	--	8.2	6.6	3.9	6.6	--	6.3
Transportation accidents	8.4	--	--	--	4.5	24.3	8.6	6.3	--	6.6
Fires and explosions	0.5	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.	NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.	
These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.	SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix A

Glossary

Annual Average Number of Employees	$\frac{\text{Total number of employees paid in all pay periods}}{\text{Number of pay periods during the year}}$
Case Classifications	<p>There are four OSHA Case Classifications: Death, Days away from work, Job transfer or restriction, and Other recordable cases.</p> <p>Classify the seriousness of the case by recording the most serious outcome associated with the case, with column G (Death) being the most serious and Column J (Other recordable cases) being the least serious.</p>
Case Characteristics	Describe specific information about the injury or illness using four viewpoints: nature, part, source, and event.
Changes In the Outcome of Cases	If the outcome or extent of an injury or illness changes after you have recorded the case, simply draw a line through the original entry or, if you wish, delete or white-out the original entry. Then write the new entry where it belongs. Remember, you need to record the most serious outcome for each case.
Days Away From Work (DAFW) Case	An employee who is/was away from work for one or more days due to a work-related injury or illness.
Days of Job Transfer or Restriction (DJTR) Case	An employee who is/was on job transfer or restriction for one or more days due to a work-related injury or illness.
Death Case	A work-related fatality.
Establishment	A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed.
Event or Exposure	The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of injury or illness.
Hours (total) Worked by all Employees	Include hours worked by salaried, hourly, part-time and seasonal workers, as well as hours worked by other workers subject to day-to-day supervision by your establishment (e.g. temporary helpers). Do not include vacation, sick leave, holidays, or any other non-work time, even if employees were paid for it.
Incidence Rate	An incidence rate is the number of recordable injuries and illnesses occurring among a given number of full-time workers (usually 100 full-time workers) over a given period of time (usually one year).
Nature	The nature of injury or illness identifies the principal physical characteristic(s) of the injury or illness.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)	NAICS is an industry classification system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged.
Number of Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the number of calendar days, from the day <u>after</u> the incident occurs, that the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. You may stop counting days or restricted work activity or days away from work once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180.
Other Recordable Case	An employee who is/was not in Death, DAFW, and not in DJTR status, but meets OSHA standards for recording work-related injuries and illnesses.
Part	The part of body identifies the part of the body directly affected by the previously identified nature of injury or illness.
Restricted Work Activity	Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.
Source	The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure which directly produced or inflicted the previously identified injury or illness.
Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual	A system for classifying all occupations in the economy.
Total Nonfatal Recordable Case Rate	$\# \text{ of nonfatal injuries \& illnesses} \times 200,000 \div \# \text{ hrs worked by all employees}$
Work Environment	The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment. See 29 CFR Part 1904.5(b)1.
Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses	An injury is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies. See 29 CFR part 1904.5(b)(2) for the exceptions.

Appendix B

General Record Keeping Guidelines

Which work-related injuries and illnesses should you record?

Record those work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:

- Death,
- Loss of consciousness,
- Days away from work,
- Restricted work activity or job transfer, or
- Medical treatment beyond first aid.

You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that are:

1. **significant (as defined below)** or
2. *meet any of the additional criteria listed below.*

*1. You must record any **significant** work-related injury or illness that is diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional.*

You must record any work-related case involving:

- cancer,
- chronic irreversible disease,
- a fractured or cracked bone, or
- a punctured eardrum.

See 29 CFR 1904.7.

*2. What are the **additional criteria**?*

You must record the following conditions when they are work-related:

- Any needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material;
- Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard;
- Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed healthcare professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis.
- Effective 2004: An employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals 1) that the employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears (averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) and 2) the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) in the same ear(s) as the STS.

What is medical treatment?

Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder. The following are not considered medical treatments and are NOT recordable:

- √ Visits to a doctor or health care professional solely for observation or counseling;
- √ Diagnostic procedures, including administering prescription medications that are used solely for diagnostic purposes; and
- √ Any procedure that can be labeled first aid. (See below for more information about first aid).

What is first aid?

If the incident required only the following types of treatment, consider it first aid. Do NOT record the case if it involves only:

- Using non-prescription medications at non-prescription strength;
- Administering tetanus immunizations;
- Cleaning, flushing, or soaking wounds on the skin surface;
- Using wound coverings, such as bandages, BandAids™, gauze pads, etc., or using SteriStrips™ or butterfly bandages.
- Using hot or cold therapy;
- Using any totally non-rigid means of support such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc.;
- Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (splints, slings, neck collars, or back boards).
- Drilling a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluids from blisters;
- Using eye patches;
- Using simple irrigation or a cotton swab to remove foreign bodies not embedded in or adhered to the eye;
- Using irrigation, tweezers, cotton swab or other simple means to remove splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye;
- Using finger guards;
- Using massages;
- Drinking fluids to relieve heat stress.



Appendix C

Instructions for Computing Incidence Rates for a Firm

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by employers using the same formula as that used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the annual Occupational Injury and Illness Survey. An employer may then compare his/her own work-related injury and illness experience to the overall experience of that industry in Louisiana or the nation.

The formula requires: (a) the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses and (b) the number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. To produce an overall incidence rate:

- a. Determine the number of recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This may be done by totaling the number of nonfatal line entries on the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA 300). Or from your Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA 300a), you can add the number of recordable cases entered in column H (cases with days away from work), I (cases with job transfer or restriction), and J (other recordable cases).
- b. Total the number of hours actually worked during the year by all employees from payroll or other time records. The hours worked figure should not include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated.

The formula for computing the nonfatal incidence rate is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses} \times 200,000}{\text{Number of hours worked by all employees}}$$

This rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses per 200,000 hours of work exposure, or the rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers. The same base is used in computing the occupational injury and illness rates for Louisiana and the nation.

You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the following formula:

DART incidence rate =

$$\frac{(\text{Number of entries in column H} + \text{Number of entries in column I}) \times 200,000}{\text{Number of hours worked by all employees}}$$

You can use the same formula to calculate incidence rates for other variables such as cases involving restricted work activity (column (I) on Form 300A), etc. Just substitute the appropriate total for these cases, from Form 300A, into the formula in place of the total number of injuries and illnesses.

It is also possible to compute rates on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis or even by department, or any other grouping of employee. The formula, including the constant 200,000, remains the same. However, the time frame used for the number of injuries and illnesses (or other measure) should correspond to the employee hours worked (b) in the formula. (For example, to compute monthly rates, use the number of work injuries and illnesses for the month in the numerator and the number of employee hours worked that month in the denominator.)

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